Office of Air and Radiation
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2004
Technical Program Guidance

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FY 2004 Performance Priorities for the Regions
Office of Air and Radiation

OAR's overall goals include: improving air quality and addressing highest risks; getting results in the least burdensome way; and increasing the roles of state, tribal and local governments.

Reducing Health Risks from Particulate Matter: Fine particulate emissions are the most serious environmental health threat that we face today. Years of research have proven the adverse respiratory and cardiovascular impacts – especially for at-risk populations. EPA's strategy for achieving clean air includes a comprehensive, multi-pollutant approach with President Bush's Clear Skies Initiative as a key element. In addition to Clear Skies, which focuses on electric utilities, the strategy includes national programs for reducing mobile source emissions, and state, tribal, and local clean air programs.

Clear Skies Initiative. We will work with the Congress to develop legislation that will create a mandatory program to reduce power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and mercury by 70 percent by setting a national cap on each pollutant. The dramatic reduction in power plant emissions will reduce levels of fine particulates, ozone, acid deposition, and regional haze in every part of the country where power plants contribute significantly to air pollution. Under Clear Skies, each year, by 2020, Americans would experience approximately: 12,000 fewer premature deaths; 7,400 fewer cases of chronic bronchitis; 11,900 fewer hospitalizations/emergency room visits for cardiovascular and respiratory symptoms; and 15 million fewer days with respiratory illnesses and symptoms, including work loss days, restricted activity days, and days with asthma attacks.

Mobile sources**.** We will implement existing mobile source standards, including new standards for diesel fuel and trucks and buses. In addition, we will put in place new fuel and engine standards for non-road diesel engines, the largest contributors to mobile source particulate emissions.

State and local clean air plans. We also will work with states, tribes, and local programs to develop the additional local measures necessary in areas with the worst air quality. We will encourage states, tribes, and local programs to adopt measures that achieve early reductions in emissions to provide public health benefits sooner.

> Performance Expectations for Regions:
> In FY 2003, states and tribes must propose boundaries for areas not meeting the fine particulate standard. In FY 2004, EPA must publish final decisions designating areas. Regions should work with their states and tribes to ensure that the designation schedule is met. Regions also should work with states, tribes, and local programs to ensure implementation of voluntary early reduction measures, emphasizing measures that protect sensitive populations.

Make Existing Regulatory Programs Work Better: We lose credibility when we are inflexible in imposing requirements that have little impact on air quality. We need to provide flexibility where it

makes sense, and be problem solvers, not just program implementers.

Reform new source review**.** To help improve new source review, we have completed one rule, which took effect on March 3, 2003, and proposed another. These actions will offer facilities greater flexibility to improve and modernize their operations in ways that will reduce energy use and air pollution, provide incentives to install state-of-the-art pollution controls, and more accurately calculate actual emissions of air pollution.

Focus on Title V priorities**.** At this point, we are well over a decade into the Title V operating permit program. Although behind schedule, state and local agencies have issued almost 90 percent of the permits. The pollution sources that remain to be permitted are among the largest and most complex.

Focus air toxics program on risk**.** Our integrated air toxics program has four elements: use the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) to set priorities and guide programs; develop source-specific and sector-based federal standards; carry out national, regional, and community-based initiatives that focus on multi-media and cumulative (including indoor-outdoor) risks; and providing public education and outreach. Priorities for the toxics program include: complete Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards on a schedule that avoids case-by-case decisions by states; achieve cost-effective risk reductions through additional national and local measures; and, work with stakeholders to identify the risk reductions that matter most to local citizens.

> Performance Expectations for Regions:
> Regions should assist state and local agencies in revising their clean air plans to implement the EPA new source review rule that became effective on March 3. Regions should work with states, tribes, and local agencies to complete the remaining Title V operating permits, focusing on those things that are the most benefit to the environment.
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> Regions should work with states, tribes, and local agencies: to implement MACT and other national air toxics standards; to expand monitoring of air toxics and inventories of emissions; and to carry out community-based air toxics initiatives that identify and address issues of concern. In carrying out monitoring and community-based initiatives, states, tribes, and local programs should focus their efforts on areas with highest potential health risks, as identified through NATA and other information.

Climate Change: In February 2002, President Bush announced a new approach to global climate change designed to harness the power of the markets and technological innovations. The President committed America to cut greenhouse gas emissions relative to the size of the American economy by 18 percent. EPA's climate change efforts include voluntary government/industry partnerships, such as the ENERGY STAR programs, the Commuter Choice Leadership Initiative, and the Clean Automotive Technology program, that remove barriers in the marketplace and deploy technology faster in the residential, commercial, transportation, and industrial sectors of the economy.

Performance Expectations for Regions: Regions should provide technical support to those state and local programs that choose to conduct greenhouse gas inventories and develop action plans. Regions should promote energy efficiency of buildings through the use of EPA's building benchmarking system, as well as providing clear information and sharing lessons learned on the benefits of landfill gas, combined heat and power, and renewable projects.

In addition to the priorities discussed above, OAR places a high priority on homeland security. Within the next several months, we expect to have the Bio-Watch monitoring network in place and operated by state and local agencies. Our other major homeland security program, upgrading the national radiation monitoring network, will be in the design stage in FY 2004.

In the chapters that follow, the annual goals, performance measures and associated Regional, Tribal, State and local activities to accomplish the above priorities are presented. Beyond these highlighted priorities, the technical guidance chapters also address ongoing program priorities associated with ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, acid rain, stratospheric ozone, indoor air, and radiation

Criteria Pollutants

NAAQS Objective : Reduce the risk to human health and the environment by protecting and improving air quality so that air throughout the country meets national clean air standards by 2005 for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and lead; by 2012 for ozone; and by 2018 for particulate matter (PM). To accomplish this in Indian country, the tribes and EPA will, by 2005, have developed the infrastructure and skills to assess, understand, and control air quality and protect Native Americans and others from unacceptable risks to their health, environment, and cultural uses of natural resources.

Sub objective: By 2012, air throughout the country meets the national 1-hour standard for ozone. By 2021, air throughout the country meets the national 8-hour standard**.**

Performance Goal - Ozone

- The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 1-hour ozone standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 20% (relative to 1992).
- Maintain healthy air quality for 49 million people living in 58 areas attaining the 1-hour ozone standard.
- Increase by 4.2 million the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have attained the 1-hour standard;
- Confirm that 4 new areas have attained the 1-hour standard for ozone.
- Designate attainment status for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS for all areas to meet court order.
- The average Air Quality Index (AQI) shall not exceed 100 more that 3.4% of the total area-days during the years 2002-2004

Performance Measures

- Total number of people living in areas with clean air for the ozone standards
- Additional people living in newly certified clean air areas for the ozone standards
- New areas currently designated nonattainment for ozone but with clean air for the standards
- VOC's reduced from Mobile sources
- NOx reduced from Mobile sources

Region's Outputs

- Review and process monitoring data
- Identify new clean ozone areas currently designated nonattainment for the 1-hour standard based upon quality assured data for FY 2000 - FY 2002.
- Provide assistance to States and tribes processing and reviewing all 2003 air monitoring data.
- Work with states and tribes to resolve new violations of the 1-hr standard.
- Review and process Mid-course reviews for the 1-hour standard.
- Provide technical/policy assistance on Mid-course reviews.
- Provide technical/policy assistance on maintenance plans and redesignations.
- Review and process 4 requests for redesignation to attainment for the 1-hour ozone NAAQS:
  1. Birmingham, AL
  2. East Kern county, CA
  3. Phoenix, AZ
  4. Reno, AZ.
- Assist in technical analyses and development of 8-hr SIPs.
- Provide guidance and support to interested States in their efforts to develop and implement voluntary control measures and early reduction programs to enhance attainment of all ozone NAAQS, including cool cities and smart growth programs.
- Review and process early reduction SIPs/TIPs/voluntary programs and control measures for 1-hour and 8-hour standards.
- Assuming legislative action, participate in development of guidance, outreach materials, and provide technical and policy assistance for implementing Clear Skies Program.
- Provide technical/policy assistance to states implementing Phase I NOx SIP Call.
- Provide technical/policy assistance to States developing Phase II SIP revisions for the NOx SIP Call. Take approval action on Phase II NOx SIP Call.
- Evaluate revised recommendations provided by tribes and states for designations based on new 8-hour data.

- Work with states/tribes on 8-hour ozone designations and associated boundaries. Complete review and make recommendations to Headquarters on designations and boundaries.

- Assess monitoring networks for adequate characterization of attainment status.

- Provide assistance with inputting 8-hour data into Air Now and the Air Quality Index.

- Assist States and areas with signed Early Action Compacts to meet milestones.

- With the assistance of OTAQ, continue to provide training in the use of MOBILE6, and review modeling results for state and local agencies.

- Process conformity determinations and/or motor vehicle emission budget adequacy findings under the 1-hour and/or 8-hour ozone standard for nonattainment and maintenance areas, as necessary.

- Work with applicable states to implement low sulfur/low RVP programs.

- Work with interested states to develop voluntary, creditable mobile source programs.

- Work with Headquarters and interested states to implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines.

- Provide assistance to tribes seeking 'treatment as states', permit programs, and developing TIPs.

- Provide technical and policy assistance to Tribes concerning 8-hour ozone designations.

- Process all applications for CAA program approvals and tribal program eligibility (treatment as a state) determinations within 12 months of submission of a complete application package.

- Assist State/Local agencies and Tribal governments in developing and quality assuring emission inventories (VOC, NOx, and CO) for incorporation into the National Emission Inventory.

- Support 7 tribal requests for assistance in developing tribal implementation plans (TIP), permitting programs, and other air quality regulations.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- Operate ozone monitoring network.
- Review and process 1-hour and 8-hour ozone monitoring data.
- Provide for reporting of 8-hour data in Air Now and the Air Quality Index.
- Address new violations of the 1-hour ozone standard.
- Complete development/adoption and submit the Mid-course reviews for 1-hour ozone standard.
- Complete development/adoption and submit additional measures identified by Mid-course reviews and MOBILE6 evaluations.
- States with clean 1-hour ozone areas, based upon the most recent 3 years of air quality data are to develop, adopt and submit redesignation requests and maintenance plans for those areas.
- Relevant states implement Phase I NOx SIP Call programs.
- Develop and submit Phase II NOx SIP Call SIP revisions.
- Adjust monitoring network to reflect 8-hour needs.
- Begin development of 8-hour SIPs.
- Develop, adopt and submit early reduction SIPs/TIPs/voluntary programs and control measures for 1-hr and 8-hr standards, including cool cities and smart growth programs.
- (Relevant states and areas) Develop and submit Early Action Compact milestones.
- All states required to use MOBILE6 are using MOBILE6.
- Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state's OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).
- Work with the Regions through the SIP and transportation conformity interagency consultation process to evaluate transportation control measures and strategies for reducing mobile source emissions.

- Implement low sulfur/low RVP programs in applicable areas.
- (Interested states) Develop voluntary, creditable mobile source programs.
- Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.
- Adopt and submit, as appropriate, tribal efforts seeking 'treatment as states', permit programs, and TIPs.
- 13 tribes submit 8-hour ozone designation recommendations.
- Operate 18 ozone monitoring sites in Indian country.
- State/Local agencies and Tribal governments submit quality assured emission inventories (VOC, NOx, and CO) to EPA by June 1, 2004.

Sub objective: By 2015 air throughout the country meets the national standards for PM.

Performance Goal - Particulate Matter

☎ The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-10 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 20% (relative to 1992).

☎ Maintain healthy air quality for 6.6 million people living in 29 areas attaining the PM-10 standard

☎ Increase by 359,000 the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have attained the standard

☎ Certify that 7 new areas have attained the PM-10 standard.

☎ The average Air Quality Index (AQI) shall not exceed 100 more than 3.4% of the total area-days during the years 2002-2004 for PM

Performance Measures

! Total number of people who live in areas designated to attainment with the clean air standards for PM-10

! Areas designated to attainment for the PM-10 standard

! Areas certified as clean air areas for PM-10

! Additional people living in newly designated areas with demonstrated attainment of the PM standard

! PM-10 reduced from Mobile sources

! PM-2.5 reduced from Mobile sources

! Assess air quality to determine PM 2.5 attainment in Indian Country

Region's Outputs

- Continue implementation of 1987 PM-10 NAAQS.
- Take final action on 7 redesignation requests for the 1987 PM-10 standard based upon the most recent three years of air quality data in order to provide for future transition to PM coarse.
  1. Missoula co, MT
  2. Eugene/Springfield, OR
  3. Portneuf Valley, ID
  4. Sandpoint area, ID
  5. Paul Spur planning area, AZ
  6. Weirton, WV
  7. Ajo planning area, AZ
- Work with States as they respond to PM-2.5 designations.
- Continue participation in development of PM-2.5 implementation guidance and rule.
- Begin participation in development of transition guidance from 1987 PM-10 standard to a new PM coarse standard.
- Identify new clean PM-10 areas currently designated nonattainment based upon most recent 3 years of air quality data (FY 2000 - FY 2002)
- Evaluate air quality data for State and Tribal areas with respect to a possible PM coarse standard.
- Conduct network assessments with each State/Tribal/local monitoring agency, and include a systematic approach for reviewing individual sites to ensure that they still adequately represent monitoring objectives.

- Annually conduct technical systems audits on 1/3 of PM-2.5 SLAMS reporting organizations.

- Ensure that all State, Local, and Tribal monitoring organizations' quality assurance project plans are up-to-date and available for staff use.

- Continue outreach efforts on PM-2.5 and work with States on PM-2.5 implementation

- Process conformity determinations and/or motor vehicle emission budget adequacy findings under the PM standard for nonattainment areas, as necessary.

- Work with interested states to develop voluntary, creditable mobile source programs.

- Work with Headquarters and interested states to implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines

- Work with tribes to make recommendations for PM2.5 designations and initiate review of recommendations based on the most recent 3 years of air quality data if appropriate information is available.

- Assist State/Local agencies and Tribal governments in developing and quality assuring emission inventories (VOC, NOx, SO2, PM, PM2.5, and NH3) for incorporation into the National Emission Inventory.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- Continue implementation of 1987 PM-10 NAAQS.

- Comment on EPA's initial designation of PM-2.5 areas

- Begin reporting and forecasting of AQI for PM-2.5.

- Participate in development of PM-2.5 implementation guidance and rule and transition guidance for PM coarse.

- States with clean PM-10 areas, based upon the most recent three years of air quality data are to submit requests for redesignation to attainment in order to provide for future transition to PM coarse.

- Develop voluntary or mandatory early reduction measures for PM-2.5.

- All states required to use MOBILE6 are using MOBILE6.
- Participate in consultation and evaluation of regional conformity determinations.
- Work with the Regions through the SIP and transportation conformity interagency consultation process to evaluate transportation control measures and strategies for reducing mobile source emissions
- (Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.
- Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.
- Operate 36 PM-2.5 monitoring sites in Indian Country.
- 8 tribes submit PM2.5 designation recommendations
- State/Local agencies and Tribal governments submit quality assured emission inventories (VOC, NOx, SO2, PM, PM2.5, and NH3) to EPA by June 1, 2004.

Sub objective: By 2018, visibility will be improving in 80 percent of our 156 national parks and wilderness areas from 1999 levels, and none of them will have deteriorating visibility.

Performance Goal - Regional Haze

☎ Improving visibility on the 20% most impaired days and no degradation on 20% least impaired days in federal Class I areas. Improve visual air quality experienced by more than 70 million visitors to the 156 federal Class I areas

Performance Measures

! Visibility change on 20% most impaired days and 20% least impaired days in federal Class I areas (for sites with long-term monitoring).

! Level of data completeness from IMPROVE monitoring sites

Region's Outputs

- Regions 6, 8, 9, 10: Provide assistance to WRAP states developing 2003 State implementation plans under section 309 of the regional haze rule. Begin review and rulemaking on section 309 State plans implementing the inter-Regional SIP review protocol.

- All Regions: Provide assistance to States participating in regional planning organizations and/or developing regional haze SIPs. Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 act as lead regions and administer grants for RPO's. Other regions actively participate in technical and policy committees.

- Work with Headquarters to provide assistance to RPOs regarding mobile source inventories and MOBILE6.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- WRAP States complete and submit SIPs due under Section 309 of the regional haze rule

- RPO's and individual States/ Tribes/ Locals conduct technical analyses and issue work products to better characterize regional transport associated with PM-2.5 and regional haze and to prepare the technical foundations for strategy development.

- Continue identification of BART sources.

- Develop / revise statewide PM-2.5 emission inventory for use in regional haze SIP planning and analysis.

- Collect IMPROVE samples, where applicable, and forward samples for timely analysis by the IMPROVE program.

- Operate 10 IMPROVE monitors in Indian country

Sub objective: By 2005, air throughout the country meets the national standards for carbon monoxide.

Performance Goal - Carbon Dioxide

☎ Maintain healthful and improve substandard ambient air quality with respect to carbon monoxide.

☎ Redesignate 6 of the remaining 10 nonattainment areas to attainment for CO.

☎ The average Air Quality Index (AQI) shall not exceed 100 more that 3.4% of the total area-days during the years 2002-2004

Performance Measures

! Areas attaining the NAAQS for CO

! CO reduced from Mobile sources

Region's Outputs

- Take final action on 6 CO redesignation requests.
  1. El Paso, TX
  2. Phoenix, AZ
  3. Las Vegas, NV
  4. Fairbanks, AK
  5. Anchorage, AK
  6. Spokane, WA

- Work with interested states to develop creditable mobile source programs

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- States with clean CO areas, based upon the most recent two years of air quality data are to submit requests for redesignation to attainment

- Implement oxygenated fuels programs in 15 CO areas.

- (Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs

- All states required to use MOBILE6 are using MOBILE6.

- Operate 2 CO monitoring sites in Indian country.

Sub objective: By 2005, air throughout the country meets the national standards for sulfur dioxide.

Performance Goal - Sulfur Dioxide

☎ Maintain healthful and improve substandard ambient air quality with respect to sulfur dioxide.

☎ Redesignate 14 of the 20 remaining nonattainment areas to attainment for S02.

☎ The average Air Quality Index (AQI) shall not exceed 100 more that 3.4% of the total area-days during the years 2002-2004

Performance Measures

! Areas attaining the NAAQS for S02

Region's Outputs

- Take final action on 8 S02 redesignation requests.

1. Douglas, AZ
2. Hayden, AZ
3. Miami, AZ
4. San Manuel, AZ
5. Tanguission Power Plt, GU
6. Lake Co (part), IN
7. Boyd Co (part), KY
8. N.E. PA- Upper Deleware, NJ
9. Grant Co (part), NM
10. Cuyahoga Co, OH
11. Warren Co; Conewago, Twp
12. Hancock County (Part) The city of Weirton, including Butler and Clay: Magisterial Districts, PA
13. Warren County: Warren Boro, Pleasant Twp, Glade Twp
14. New Manchester-Grant magisterial district in Hancock County

- Assist states with interpreting results of pilot monitoring study to assess needs for additional monitoring for short-term concentrations of SO2 near targeted sources.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- States with clean SO2 areas, based upon the most recent two years of air quality data are to submit requests for redesignation to attainment

- Analyze results of pilot monitoring study to assess needs for additional monitoring for short-term concentrations of SO2 near targeted sources.

- Continue monitoring at locations where pilot monitoring study identified short-term concentrations of 0.6 ppm SO2 for 5 minutes.

- Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state's OBD implementation schedule (as applicable)..

- Operate 6 SO2 monitoring sites in Indian country.

Sub objective: Through 2005, air throughout the country continues to meet the national standards for nitrogen dioxide.

Performance Goal- Nitrogen Dioxide

☎ Maintain healthful and improve substandard ambient air quality with respect to nitrogen dioxide.

Performance Measures

! Areas attaining the NAAQS for NO2

Region's Outputs

- Provide assistance to tribes reporting criteria pollutant monitoring data to the Air Quality Subsystem (AQS).

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- Operate 5 NOx monitoring sites in Indian country.

Sub objective: By 2005, air throughout the country meets the national standards for lead.

Performance Goal - Lead

☎ Maintain healthful and improve substandard ambient air quality with respect to lead.

☎ Redesignate1of the3 remaining nonattainment areas to attainment for lead.

Performance Measures

! Areas attaining the NAAQS for Lead

Region's Outputs

- Take final action on 1 lead redesignation request
  Iron co (part), MO

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- States with clean Lead areas, based upon the most recent two years of air quality data are to submit requests for redesignation to attainment

Performance Goal - NSR & Title V

☎ Continue/complete issuance of initial (19,000) title V permits.

☎ Keep at least 500,000 tons of new pollution out of the air as a result of NSR permits issued

Performance Measures

! Issuance of title V permits.

! Implementing Permit Program reviews

! Emissions of new pollution as a result of NSR permits issued

Region's Outputs

- Review proposed operating permits and permit renewals, as necessary to ensure consistent implementation of the program.
- Monitor progress of permitting authorities in meeting their permit issuance schedules and NODs, where appropriate. Take action as needed.
- Prepare draft orders to citizen (public) petitions. Note process in 12/6/99 guidance
- Perform permit program evaluations pursuant to the the OIG report and OAQPS future direction (Title V, major NSR, and Minor NSR).
- Continue outreach to the public such as promoting the Title V web-based citizen training.
- Implement actions pursuant to settlement agreements/court orders resulting from citizen suits on program approvals and citizen response letters.
- Provide training and technical guidance and support to permitting authorities and the public regarding the NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations. – added by Dave Campbell but not vetted.
- Take action on any NSR SIP's submitted in response to revisions to NSR rules.
- Review PSD and nonattainment permits as necessary to ensure the integrity of the NSR program. Quantify the emission reductions in all issued permits.
- Continue to issue and enforce initial and new operating permits for sources in Indian country, where a tribe has not been approved to implement an operating permits program. Also issue, where appropriate, renewal permits.
- Provide support and guidance for all tribal requests to redesignate a reservation to Class I for PSD purposes.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- Continue to issue initial title V permits and renewal permits.
- Ensure sources submit renewal applications where appropriate.
- Submit Notice of Deficiency corrections where applicable, and prepare program revisions pursuant

to the Part 70 revisions rule (if promulgated).

- Cooperate with EPA in permit program evaluations and implementation of recommendations and set a target to respond within 90 days to the region's evaluation report.

- Follow through on actions resulting from settlement agreements or court orders in response to citizen suits on program approvals.

- Issue NSR permits consistent with CAA requirements and enter BACT/LAER determinations in the RBLC.

- Submit SIP's in response to revisions to NSR rules.

Air Toxics Program

Air Toxics Objective: By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive sub populations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.

Sub objective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics. (NPM: OAR)

Performance Goal

☎ Reduce air toxic emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources by x% from 2003 (for a cumulative reduction of 45% from 1990/1993 levels of 6.1 million tons).

Performance Measures - Air Toxics Implementation

! Air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by x% from 2003 (for a cumulative reduction of 45% from the 1990/1993 level of 6.1 million tons per year.)

Region's Outputs

- Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.
- Delegate and/or otherwise ensure implementation of 100% of applicable major and area sources source MACT standards, section 111(d) and 129 standards and track and report delegations.
- Provide implementation assistance to all States, locals and Tribes as necessary on MACT, Section 111(d), and Section 129 compliance.
- Assist with rule development of area source, residual risk, and utility standards, as appropriate.
- Review and take rule making actions on all submitted State and Tribal section 111(d) and section 129 plans

- Assist Headquarters in developing final mobile source air toxics standards.
- Seek voluntary reductions of air toxics in states and on tribal land, as appropriate and reasonable.
- Work with interested states to develop creditable mobile source programs.
- Work with Headquarters and interested states to implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines
- Implement MACT standards where applicable in Indian country.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.
- Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.
- Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaraction.
- Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate
- Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state's OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).
- Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.
- (Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.

Sub objective: Through 2020, continue to use and improve air toxics information and tools (i.e., monitoring networks, reporting requirements, inventories, and assessment approaches) to support the quantitative evaluation, characterization, and tracking of risk-based indicators. Develop the technical tools needed to fully implement strategies and programs to reduce air toxic exposure risks, including risks to children and other sensitive subpopulations. (NPM: OAR)

Performance Goal - Air Toxics Characterization

☎ Use and improve hazardous air pollutant (HAP) information and tools to characterize the nature and extent of impacts associated with HAP emissions.

Performance Measures

! Characterize the nature and extent of air toxics impacts from stationary sources by identifying priorities and developing strategies to address those priorities.

! Characterize the nature and extent of air toxics impacts from mobile sources by identifying priorities and developing strategies to address those priorities.

Region's Outputs

- Review QA programs and ensure comparability of air toxics measurements for 40 States and 9 tribes.
- Identify air toxics monitoring data and submit to AIRS for 42 States and 8 tribes..
- Continue to assess and review existing air toxics networks and assist in siting of new monitors for 39 States and 10 tribes.
- Assist 55 State/Local agencies and 8 Tribal governments in developing and quality assuring HAP emission inventories for incorporation into the National Emission Inventory.
- Work with x tribal governments to identify priority hazardous air pollutants in their areas.
- Provide training to 41 States and 22 tribes on Air Toxics Program requirements using training courses and outreach materials.
- Continue to build capacity of both regions and states to characterize risks, ability to use dispersion and exposure models and conduct risk assessments.
- Participate in development of air toxics assessments considering outdoor stationary and mobile as well as indoor air sources.
- Work with States and Tribes on establishing infrastructure to implement the risk based air toxics program focusing on urban areas first.
- Use air toxics assessment results to identify areas for further study.
- Seek voluntary reductions of air toxics, as appropriate and reasonable in States and on Tribal land.
- Work with 10 tribal governments to identify, quantify, and estimate risk from hazardous air pollutants as they impact Indian country residents on the Reservations.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- 36 States collect, quality assure and report all air toxics monitoring data measured by States into AIRS for PAMS, UATMP, National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS) as located in their state, and all other toxics monitoring sites.
- 42 States and 17 tribes submit 2002 HAP inventory by June 1, 2004.
- 42 State/Local agencies and 17 Tribal governments submit quality assured HAP emission inventories by June 1, 2004.
- Build State/local/tribal programs to identify and address risks and share information.
- Assess program options for S/L/T Framework program.
- Share information and build capacity to identify and characterize air toxic risks while establishing an infrastructure to implement the risk part of the air toxics program.
- Use air toxics assessment results to identify areas for further study.
- Assess suspected air toxics risks in local areas.
- Participate in development of regional air toxics assessments considering outdoor stationary and mobile as well as indoor air sources.
- Seek voluntary reductions of air toxics, as appropriate and reasonable in States and on Tribal land.
- Install and operate 10 monitoring sites for air toxics in Indian country. .

Stratospheric Ozone

Stratospheric Ozone Objective By 2005, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery. In addition, public education to promote behavior change will result in reduced risk to human health from ultraviolet (UV) overexposure, particularly among susceptible subpopulations such as children.

Subobjective: By 2005, atmospheric concentrations of the ozone-depleting substances CFC-11 and CFC-12 will have peaked at no more than 300 and 570 parts per trillion, respectively, while production of these chemicals will be allowed only for very limited essential uses. In addition, except for critical uses where viable alternatives are not available, all methyl bromide production and import and 45 percent of all HCFC production and import will be phased out, further accelerating the recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer.

Performance Goal: Restrict domestic consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,960 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP Mts. Restrict domestic consumption of methyl bromide by 70% of baseline levels.

Performance Measure:

- **!** Domestic consumption of class II HCFCs
- **!** Domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons
- **!** Domestic consumption of methyl bromide

Region's Outputs

- Increase enforcement and compliance assistance directed at EPA certification programs for auto technicians, HVAC technicians, and reclaimers of refrigerants.
- Increase enforcement and compliance assistance directed at limiting venting of ODSs from select industries sectors, as well as ensuring the safe disposal of appliances containing ODSs.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- Assist Headquarters in conducting outreach to pre-plant and post harvest users of methyl bromide and provide assistance in completing applications for an exemption from the 2005 phaseout.
- Increase enforcement and compliance assistance directed at limiting venting of ODSs from select industries sectors, as well as ensuring the safe disposal of appliances containing ODSs.

Subobjective: By 2005, 8 million children in 17,000 elementary and middle schools across the United States will experience reduced risk from UV overexposure as a result of the environmental and health education efforts of the SunWise School Program..

Performance Goal: Increase the number of children participating in the SunWise School Program by 25%, and reduce the rate of sunburns among participants by 5%.

Performance Measure:

- Number of children participating in the SunWise School Program
- Rate of sunburns among SunWise School Program participants

Region's Outputs

- Assist Headquarters in increasing public education about sun protection through the UV Index and SunWise School Program.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- Assist Headquarters in increasing public education about sun protection through the UV Index and SunWise School Program.

Climate Change

Climate Change Objective By 2010, U.S. greenhouse gas emissions will be substantially reduced through programs and policies that also lead to reduced costs to consumers of energy and reduced emissions leading to cleaner air and water. In addition, EPA will carry out assessments and analyses and promote education to provide an understanding of the consequences of global change needed for decision making.

Subobjective: By 2010, EPA will substantially offset the growth in U.S. greenhouse gas emissions through programs that help organizations and consumers capture the environmental and economic benefits that untapped energy efficiency and other opportunities offer the nation. EPA programs are expected to offset forecasted growth by 20 to 35 percent relative to 1990 emission levels, equivalent to annual reductions of between 130 and 200 million metric tons of carbon equivalent in 2010.

Performance Goal: Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 73.5 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations thereby offsetting growth in greenhouse gas emissions above 1990 level by about 20%. Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 95 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over $11 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.

Performance Measure:

- Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduction in energy consumption

Region's Outputs

- Promote improvement of State/local/school/healthcare buildings by promoting use of U.S. EPA building benchmarking system and helping train rating providers on rating system. (Headquarters will work with each Region to help them develop clear goals in this area—goals such as number of benchmarks to be delivered and number of training sessions to be offered.)
- Provide clear information to States on environmental benefits of landfill gas, combined heat and power, and renewable projects and assist States in understanding and applying U.S. EPA regulatory guidance for landfill gas and combined heat and power projects.
- Plan and coordinate annual recognition event for local ENERGY STAR Buildings and ENERGY STAR Small Business partners and allies, as well as participate in openings within the Region of new landfill methane recovery and combined heat and power projects.
- Engage in other ENERGY STAR program areas as appropriate to industrial, commercial, and residential markets of the Region.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- State and local governments may elect to partner with EPA through our State and Local Climate Change Program to develop state/local level emissions inventories and action plans to reduce greenhouse gases.

Subobjective: Through 2005, the United States will continue to implement its international commitments under the Framework of the Convention on Climate Change regarding greenhouse gas emissions, sequestration, and education. EPA will formulate policy options and analyze their economic and other implications to support U.S. decision making and catalyze developing countries to adopt and meet international commitments.

Performance Goal: Assist states and communities to help them prepare for and adapt to the consequences of global climate change.

Performance Measure:

! Number of states and communities assisted.

Region's Outputs

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- State and local government officials such as county commissioners and land use planners, particularly on the Atlantic coast, may work with EPA to identify areas of vulnerability to sea level rise and adaptation strategies to minimize economic damage and impact on human life. Local governments grappling with the urban heat island effect may elect to partner with EPA through our Urban Heat Island Reduction Initiative (HIRI) to implement measures that reduce local ambient temperatures and thereby improve air quality while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Acid Rain

Acid Rain Objective By 2005, reduce ambient nitrates and total nitrogen deposition to 1990 levels. By 2010, reduce ambient sulfates and total sulfur deposition by up to 30 percent from 1990 levels.

Subobjective: By 2005, annual emissions of nitrogen oxides from electric power generation sources will be reduced by 2 million tons from projected levels, of which 1 million tons will occur during the summer to facilitate attainment of the ozone standard. By 2010, annual sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources will be reduced by 8.5 million tons below 1980 levels.

Performance Goal: Maintain or increase annual SO2 emission reduction of approximately 5 million tons from the 1980 baseline. Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achievement of Year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities. 2 million tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources will be reduced from levels that would have been emitted without implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.
Control NOx emissions during ozone season from participating utility and industrial sources to below allowable level authorized by allowances.

Performance Measure:

- **!** SO2 emission reductions
- **!** NOx emission reductions from coal-fired utility sources
- **!** NOx emissions during ozone season from participating utility and industrial sources

Region's Outputs:

- The Regions will work with the States to ensure National/Regional consistency in the application of the Continuous Emission Monitoring requirements for the affected sources in both the NOx and Acid Rain programs.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

- State and local air agencies and tribes contribute significantly to the program's environmental monitoring and assessment activity. In addition, States have primary responsibility for monitor certifications, recertifications, and periodic testing, and often contribute to or initiate monitoring compliance audits.

Indoor Environments

Strategic Objective: By 2005, 16 million more Americans than in 1994 will live or work in homes, schools, or office buildings with healthier indoor air.

Sub objective: By 2005, to reduce lung cancer, respiratory diseases including asthma, and other indoor air quality (IAQ)-related health problems, 11.5 million more Americans will be exposed to healthier air in their homes by

- mitigation of 700,000 homes with high radon levels,
- the construction of 1 million homes with radon-resistant construction techniques, and,
- the reduction of the proportion of households in which children 6 years and younger are regularly exposed to smoking from 29 percent in 1994 to 15 percent.

To reduce health problems in the nearly 10 million children annually who may become ill from contaminated indoor air in schools, 15 percent of the nation's schools will adopt good IAQ practices consistent with EPA's "Tools for Schools" guidance.

To reduce IAQ-related illness from contaminated air in the workplace, 5 percent of office buildings will be managed with good IAQ practices consistent with EPA guidance as set forth in EPA's "Building Air Quality" guidance.

By 2005, 1 million children with asthma will have reduced exposure to indoor asthma triggers. In addition, 200,000 low-income adults with asthma and 2.5 million asthmatics overall will have reduced exposures to indoor asthma triggers.

Performance Goals

- 834,400 additional people will be living in healthier residential indoor environments. (GPRA)
- 1,050,000 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools. (GPRA)

Performance Measures

- People living in healthier indoor air. Target= 834,400 people.
- Students and staff experiencing improved indoor air quality in schools. Target= 1,050,000 students and staff.

! Number of people living in homes built with radon-resistant features.

! Number of people living in radon-mitigated homes.

! Number of children under age 6 and under no longer exposed to ETS in their homes.

! Estimated increase in number of people experiencing healthier indoor air in residences and schools.

! Number of homes with elevated radon levels that are fixed.

! Number of homes tested for radon.

FY 2004 Anticipated Accomplishments

- 834,400 people living in healthier indoor air.
- 1,050,000 students and staff experiencing improved indoor air quality in schools.

Regional Outputs

- Support pilot interventions to reduce the asthma risk to children and minority populations posed by indoor environmental triggers.
- Support replication of integrated urban air toxics pilot projects, and continue to implement national indoor air toxics strategy.
- Promote adoption of local real estate disclosure laws and policies and continue to work with the real estate community to include radon testing and disclosure in residential real estate transactions. Also continue outreach to and training of real estate professionals.
- Promote voluntary radon-resistant residential construction and national, state, tribal and local radon-resistant code adoption to affect construction of new homes.
- Continue to encourage implementation of the "IAQ Tools for Schools" (TfS) kit at the state, tribal, and local level. Incorporate program goals into agreements with cooperative partners, promote IAQ TfS training and outreach materials, and ensure uniform reporting and tracking of progress.
- Capitalize on media campaigns to reduce asthma triggers, smoking in homes where children aged 6 and under reside, and radon in homes. Conduct activities designed to follow-up on outreach campaigns and encourage individual and community action.

State, Local and Tribal Outputs

- Promote adoption of local real estate disclosure laws and policies and continue to work with the real estate community to include radon testing and disclosure in residential real estate transactions. Also continue outreach to and training of real estate professionals.

- Promote voluntary radon-resistant residential construction and national, state, tribal and local radon-resistant code adoption to affect construction of new homes.

- Continue to encourage implementation of the "IAQ Tools for Schools" (TfS) kit.

- Capitalize on media campaigns to reduce asthma triggers, smoking in homes where children aged 6 and under reside, and radon in homes. Conduct activities designed to follow-up on outreach campaigns and encourage individual and community action.

- Continue to provide easily accessible sources for the public to inquire about indoor environmental quality problems and receive information about steps they can take to reduce their exposure. Update and track the number of “hits” to website, number of calls to hotlines, and number of documents distributed.

Radiation

Strategic Objective: Consistent with Goal 5 of the *EPA Strategic Plan*, the following OAR radiation program accomplishments will help achieve *Better Waste Management, Federal Preparedness, and Restoration of Abandoned Waste Sites*:

Subobjectives:

Reduce Waste: By 2005, EPA and its partners will prevent radioactive releases into the environment by safely managing and disposing of all EPA-regulated radioactive wastes.

Federal Preparedness: EPA will improve its overall homeland security readiness capability by 20% by performing enhanced training and exercises and providing state-of-the-art equipment. Percentage improvement will be determined by an annual readiness survey and inspections.

Superfund APG 1: EPA and its partners will make final Superfund site assessment decisions on 475 additional sites for a cumulative total of 38,032. Superfund APG 2: Conduct 275 Superfund removal response for a cumulative total of 7,138 removal response actions since 1982.

Performance Goals

- Ensure that EPA radiological emergency response personnel maintain appropriate level of readiness to support homeland security efforts and communities faced with radioactive material incidents, and to provide training to parties outside EPA where appropriate.
- Ensure radiation monitoring across the nation through operation of an upgraded National Monitoring System and increase the number of stationary and deployable air monitoring stations.
- Support effective radioactive waste remediation at Superfund sites, as well as any other sites where EPA radiation expertise is required, including analytical support, training and direct site assistance.
- Assist state and local officials to respond to orphan source incidents.
- Begin MARLAP (Multi-Agency Radiological Laboratory Analytical Protocols) training for any project requiring radiochemical analyses, including site cleanup, monitoring, and decommissioning.
- Integrate radiation information with CERCLA, RCRA, AIRS, and SDWIS information into the agency's electronic system for comprehensive environmental information.
- Ensure that Air Toxics (NESHAP) facilities comply with EPA standards.

Performance Measures and Indicators

- Percentage of EPA radiological emergency response personnel trained and equipment maintained at appropriate readiness level to respond to incidents. Appropriate regional coordination on homeland security issues with state and local responders.

- ! Number of locations monitored by the National Monitoring System for radioactive materials across the US and number of stationary and deployable air monitoring stations added.
- ! Number of sites where satisfactory analytical and technical support is provided for Superfund sites and other radioactive waste remediation sites.
- ! Number of orphan source incidents responded to and number of orphan sources disposed.
- ! Number of personnel trained to use MARLAP guidance.
- ! Integrated radiation information on regulated facilities and sites with CERCLA, RCRA, AIRS, and SDWIS entered into the agency's electronic system.
- ! Number of RAD Air Toxics facilities complying with EPA standards.

Region's Outputs

Federal Preparedness

Homeland Security/Emergency Response

- Serve as the principal advisor to regional management, responders and public information officers, during the planning for, and/or actual homeland security or emergency response incidents.
- Train, participate in exercises, and provide technical support to stakeholders, including Regional management, the public, and state, local, and federal officials that participate in homeland security and radiological emergency response activities. Respond to emergency incidents. Regional Program managers will pursue funding from regional management.
- Review State and Local emergency response plans and emergency response exercise scenarios.

Clean Materials

- Provide assistance to State and local officials in support of the Orphan Sources Program to address the impact of lost, stolen, or abandoned radiation sources.

Contaminated Sites

- Support effective radioactive waste remediation at Superfund sites and other DOE, DOD, state, and federal sites through direct site assistance (e.g., field and risk assessment support), implementation of models, remediation technologies, and measurement, quality, and information systems.
- Act as technical consultants, to regional Superfund, hazardous waste (RCRA), Federal Facilities, and public water supply programs, including providing necessary training, (e.g. MARLAP).

Radiation Safety Officer

- Perform Regional Radiation Health and Safety duties including training, maintaining the dosimetry program, investigating exposure events, and performing Radiation Safety Officer actions.

Radiation Air Toxics

- Continue radionuclide NESHAPS review of facility compliance to ensure regulated facilities meet requirements of applicable Subparts.

State/Local/Tribal Outputs

Clean Materials

- Continue to work with EPA in support of the Orphan Sources Program to address the impact of lost, stolen, or abandoned radiation sources.
- Respond to orphan source incidents and dispose of orphan sources.
- Continue to work with EPA to build capacity associated with basic radiation training and radiation monitoring for facilities including scrap metal and disposal.

Federal Preparedness

- Continue to participate in homeland security and radiological emergency response activities. Respond to emergency incidents.

Site Support

- Participate in MARLAP training.

Reporting Requirements
FY 2004

Criteria Pollutant Program

Activity	mid-year	end-of-year
Ozone, PM, and Regional Haze		
Update FREDS with redesignation requests for the 1-hour ozone standard submitted by states		
Update FREDS with FRN publication dates for 1-hour ozone redesignations		
Update Planned Attainment Year in FREDS for all remaining 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas	X	
Number of States submitting complete 8-hour ozone designation recommendations		
Number of local areas with early action compacts submitting their plan to State/EPA by 3/31/04		
Update FREDS with redesignation requests for PM-10 submitted by states		
Update FREDS with FRN publication dates for PM-10 redesignations		
Update Planned Attainment Year in FREDs for all remaining PM-10 nonattainment areas	X	
Number of section 110 NOx transport SIPs (Phase II) submitted[1]		
Final actions taken on section 110 NOx transport SIPs (Phase II)	X	
Number of tribal air programs approved		
Number of PM-2.5 monitoring sites maintained in Indian Country		
Number of tribal Eligibility Determinations completed		
Number of tribal implementation plans approved		

[1] Phase II of the NOx SIP Call has not been finalized at this time. A May 1, 2004 SIP submittal date is being considered.

Activity	mid-year	end-of-year
Number of PM 2.5 and ozone ambient air monitoring networks reviewed and approved		
Number of technical systems audits on 1/3 of the state or local networks		
Number of regional haze planning SIPS submitted by States and Territories		
Identify State/Local agencies and Tribal governments that quality assured and submitted 2002 base year emission inventories (VOC, NOx, CO, SO2, PM, PM2.5, and NH3 to EPA		
CO, SO2, NO2, Pb		
Update FREDS with redesignation requests submitted by states for CO, SO2, and Lead.		
Update FREDS with FRN publication dates for for CO, SO2, and Lead. redesignations		
Update Planned Attainment Year in FREDS for all remaining nonattainment areas of CO, S02 and Lead		
NSR / Title V Permits		
Number of operating permits reviewed (initial and renewals)		
Number of operating permits issued in Indian Country[2]		
Report Part 71 costs and expenses[3]		
Number of NSR and operating permit program revisions submitted and reviewed by States		
Number of NSR revisions reviewed and processed by EPA		
Emissions reductions resulting from NSR permits (TPY)		
Number of initial operating permits issued by State (ongoing)[4]		

[2] Currently reported quarterly to OAQPS per email request from Steve Hitte or Scott Voorhees

[3] Currently reported directly to OAQPS semi-annually per email request from Steve Hitte or Scott Voorhees

[4] Currently reported by Regions quarterly into TOPS per email request from Steve Hitte

Activity	mid-year	end-of-year
Number of revised permits issued by State (ongoing)[4]		
Report real-time into Petition Tracking System (PETS)		
Report real-time but at least semi-annually - the number of operating permit program evaluations completed - the number of fee oversights performed by Regions (note: fee oversight could be subsumed by the operating permit program evaluation)		
Input permit program data elements (PDDE) into AIRS (ongoing)		
Report annually citizens outreach on title V		
Number of citizens trained		

Please provide end of year progress or status on the following activities

I. Operational status of existing PAMS network, including:

a . Status of data collection activities, e.g., data completeness, etc.;
b. Status of PAMS data entry into AIRS;
c. Status of states' analyses of PAMS data, and use of the data;
S Status of PAMS Data Analysis Plan (current Plan should already be in place), participation of States in PAMS data analysis coordination activities, regional workshops and related activities, as appropriate and available; and,
S Status of PAMS Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

II The number and types of CO, NO2, SO2, and Pb ambient air monitoring networks reviewed

Air Toxics Program
Reporting Requirements

Activity	mid-year	end-of-year
Air Toxics		
Number of MACT standards implemented by each State/local/Tribe. (Default is Region implementing)		
Number of Section 111(d) plans implemented by each State/local/Tribe. (Default is Region implementing) .		
Number of Section 129 plans implemented by each State/local/Tribe. (Default is Region implementing)		
Identify State/Local agencies and Tribal governments that quality assured and submitted 2002 base year HAP emission inventories to EPA		
Number of 112(g) determinations made in Indian Country.		

I Report on 100% of existing State and local toxics monitoring sites and evaluate the consistency of air quality data from them

a. PAM Sites: Confirm the collection of samples which provide data on ambient air toxics at PAMS sites, especially when the samples are taken year-round. Ensure that approved PAMS quality assurance plans address toxics data objectives, and confirm that data are reported to AIRS.

(2) Urban Air Toxics Monitoring (UATMP) Sites: Document location and purpose of all UATMP sites and confirm that all UATMP air monitoring sites have approved quality assurance plans and that data are being reported to AIRS.

c. All Remaining State- or Federally-operated Toxics Air Monitoring Stations: Identify all toxics monitoring sites currently operating in the Region; ascertain accessibility of data archives and availability of collected data at these sites; confirm that data are reported to AIRS (or OAQPS's data archive); determine existence of quality assurance plans for these sites, as well as, documentation of siting criteria, sampling techniques, and analytic methodologies; and determine whether the sites are funded by federal monies or state-supported

II Great Lakes initiative:

a Report on the status and results of monitoring of atmospheric deposition of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) in the Great Lakes basin.

b. Report on the status of the Regional Air Toxics Emissions Inventory and improvements or enhancements to the Regional Air Pollutant Inventory Development System (RAPIDS).

c. Report on state-initiated efforts to reduce the releases (emissions, discharges and other releases) of HAPs in the Great Lakes basin.

III Identify projects or actions (that air staff are involved in) that relate to reducing priority PBT chemicals in the environment, especially identifying those that involve a pollution prevention approach or aspect.

Acid Rain

1. Number of continuous emissions monitoring audits completed by Regions or state/local agencies, results of audits, and results of corrective actions. Within 60 days of the date of the audit, provide hard copy or electronic reports to the Clean Air Markets Division, Emissions Monitoring Branch. Also report semiannually in the Mid-Year MOA progress report.

2. Share the results of any relevant environmental monitoring data and assessment efforts conducted by States, Tribes, or the Region, when available. Report annually.

Climate Change

1. For ENERGY STAR Buildings, and other ENERGY STAR programs:

    a. Enter all contacts with organizations into the iSTAR database within one week of contact, including phone calls, letters, faxes, e-mails, invitations, and meetings.

    b. Annually, provide a summary of people and organizations contacted and the nature of that contact.

    c. Annually, report the nature and status of regional events associated with the ENERGY STAR Buildings Partnership. This report may be the same as the information given to the Project Manager for regional events.

    d. Annually, report any planned or ongoing strategies within the regional recruiting,customer support, or benchmarking areas.

2. For the Landfill Methane Outreach Program:

    a. Weekly, enter all contacts with organizations into the iSTAR database from the past week including phone calls, letters, faxes, e-mails, invitations, and meetings. Identify people and organizations contacted or that have contacted EPA, and the nature of the contact.

    b. Annually, provide a summary of regional assistance related to events such as local meetings, presentations, ribbon cuttings, press events, and community outreach.

    c. Annually, report all new regional information such as new state laws, potential landfill gas-to-energy projects, and potential allies, which may be applicable to the Landfill Methane Outreach Program or its program goals.

3. For the Climate Change Outreach Program:

n. Annually, provide a list of partners recruited into the Network and School Climate Program, including contact information.

o. Annually, provide a summary of regional outreach activities including conferences attended, stakeholders engaged, presentations given, and outreach conducted (especially to the Region's priority groups: cities, schools, businesses, and outdoor recreation groups).

p. Annually, provide a summary of regional assistance to state and local government greenhouse gas measurement and reduction efforts, including people and organizations contacted.

Indoor Air - Regional Reporting Requirements

Whenever possible, Regions should collect and report comprehensive state-wide results. The following requirements relate to tracking results from specific initiatives by Regions, States, and Tribes. We would like to connect results to specific initiatives.

1. Number and percent of homes in each State and Tribe that have been tested and mitigated for elevated radon levels, as a result of region, state, or tribal initiatives. Report annually.

2. Number of schools in each State and Tribe implementing IAQ TFS, as a result of region, state, or tribal initiatives. Report annually.

3. Number of homes in each state or Tribe built using radon-resistant features, as a result of region, state, or tribal initiatives. Report annually.

4. Number of States/localities with laws or policies requiring radon disclosure in residential real estate transactions as a result of region, state, or tribal initiatives. Report annually.

5. Where possible, the number and percent of homes in each State and Tribe with children age 6 and under where smoking is not allowed, as a result of region, state, or tribal initiatives. Report annually.

6. Results or recommendations related to the refinement of performance indicators, supporting data, or systems to track progress. Encourage reporting of verifiable risk reduction or more preliminary program results.

Radiation - Regional Reporting Requirements for Radiation

1. Technical Assistance to regional Superfund and Federal Facility Programs on Radioactivity Contaminated Site Cleanup: Report number of sites with name designations.

2. Emergency Response:

Participation in Exercises: Report number of events.
Response Plan Reviews: Report number of reviews.

3. Clean Materials: Report on assistance provided to state programs – number of incidents responded to and number of orphan sources disposed.

3. Radionuclide NESHAPs: Report on number of facilities complying with EPA standards.

4. Regional Radiation Health and Safety: Report number of employees trained, number of employees in dosimetry program, number of exposure events investigated, and Radiation Safety Officer actions.